The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and other labor information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves.—Abraham Lincoln.

WHOLE NO. 1259 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1935 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 25, NO. 22

EDITORIALS

Thirty-Hour Week Is Imperative

With the totally unemployed workers numbering eleven million and with over twenty million persons on public relief rolls, the immediate enactment by Congress of the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill becomes of paramount importance.

The provisions of the measure, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Labor Committee, are simple. They prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than five days a week or six hours a day.

In addition to establishing the compulsory work week in interstate commerce the bill adds to its strength by making the shorter hours applicable to industries borrowing money from Government agencies and to industries and to their sub-contractors making contracts for services to be performed with the United States Government.

The measure also provides that the reduction in hours shall be applied without reducing wages.

In urging the necessity for the enactment of the measure to provide jobs for some of the huge army of the unemployed the Judiciary Committee says:

"We should no longer temporize with the cancerous condition of unemployment which is attacking the very vitals of our civilization. We must choose between fostering a vast regular army of mendicants and readjusting our working conditions so as to provide jobs for the idle instead of doles.

"A shorter work week and work day will restore happiness and hope to millions who will be given employment. The bill as passed will increase production throughout the nation. It will put idle men and idle machines to work. It will support our idle toilers with wages instead of taxes."

The committee estimates that the working hours of twenty million workers would be regulated by the bill with a probable reduction of 25 per cent in average weekly hours and that more than five million men and women would be removed from public relief rolls.

The Black-Connery bill will strike an effective blow at unemployment. It is solidly backed by organized labor. Its passage by Congress will be an indication that our national legislators understand the economic conditions which keep millions of workers in the jobless army and realize that a shorter work week is the only adequate remedy to provide them with work at decent wages.

Importance of Majority Rule

A good deal of the ballyhoo by anti-union employers against the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill is aimed at the majority rule provision, which prescribes that representatives chosen at elections by a majority of employes in the appropriate unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employes in that unit "for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

The misleading propaganda against this principle is riddled in the report of the House Committee on Labor favoring the bill. The report says:

"The underlying purposes of the majority rule principle are simple and just. As has frequently been stated, collective bargaining is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end, and that end is the making of collective agreements stabilizing employment relations for a period of time, with results advantageous both to the worker and the employer.

"There cannot be two or more basic agreements applicable to workers in a given unit; this is virtually conceded on all sides.

"If the employer should fail to give equally advantageous terms to nonmembers of the labor organization negotiating the agreement, there would immediately result a marked increase in the membership of that labor organization.

"On the other hand, if better terms were given to nonmembers, this would give rise to bitterness and strife, and a wholly unworkable arrangement whereby men performing comparable duties were paid according to different scales of wages and hours. Clearly, then, there must be one basic scale, and it must apply to all."

The argument presented by the Labor Committee is valid. But to clinch it the committee adds:

"It is apparent that those who oppose majority rule in effect oppose collective bargaining and the making of collective agreements as the end thereof by seeking to create conditions making such accomplishment impossible."

The majority rule principle is sound. It is the basis of all our democratic institutions. Its incorporation in the Wagner-Connery Bill is an example of industrial statesmanship. It was one of the main principles in the procedure of the National War Labor Board and is an essential part of the Railway Labor Act of 1934.

The enactment of the provision into statute law will do much to make bona fide collective bargaining the rule in industry and thus provide for the settlement of industrial disputes without resort to strikes.

Labor Demands Coal Stabilization

The bill sponsored by Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania providing for the stabilization of the bituminous coal mining industry is one of the most important labor measures before Congress.

It declares the production, distribution and use of coal vitally affect the public interest and sets up a National Bituminous Coal Commission to regulate the industry in the interest of all parties.

The hundreds of thousands of workers who mine coal are vitally interested in the measure.

In describing the terrible penalties which present conditions impose on the miners the report of the Senate Commerce Committee recommending the enactment of the bill says:

"The ruthless competition among operators exerts an immediate influence on the wages of the miners, the prosperity of the mining communities and the standards of living, of all who, directly or indirectly, depend on the coal industry for their means of support.

"Since labor represents 65 per cent of the total cost of producing bituminous coal, and since most of the other costs of production are practically irreducible, the wages of the miners constitute the field on which the warring operators habitually fight their never-ending, pauperizing, competitive battle."

In commenting on the conditions which prevailed prior to the codes of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act the committee states:

"In many of the most prolific coal regions of the country the mine union was ousted and its wage scales were annulled. Subsequently the miners' wages were reduced to starvation levels; and as a result of ruthless competition a majority of the mines became unprofitable."

With the bituminous coal code abolished by the edict of the Supreme Court declaring the Recovery Act unconstitutional the prompt enactment of the Guffey bill becomes imperative for the protection not only of the mine workers but of the operators and the general public.

Its enactment becomes doubly imperative with the threat of a nation-wide strike of bituminous miners on June 16 because of the breakdown of negotiations between miners' representatives and operators for a renewal of the agreement which expires on that date.

Albany Gets Large Region For Light and Power Plant

Albany, N. Y. (AFLNB)—Governor Lehman signed the bill which permits the city of Albany and its environs to own and operate electric light and power facilities. Under previous legislation municipalities in New York State were not permitted to manufacture and sell power beyond their own borders, but the Albany enabling act goes beyond these limitations and extends the jurisdiction of the Albany Regional Light, Heat and Power Authority to all but a small section of Albany County, taking in two other cities and several other towns.

Dubinsky Outlines Functions and Work Of International Labor Organization

President of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Says World Labor Body Seeks to Raise Living Standards of Toilers And Protect Them Against Cut-Throat Competition.

Planned in 1919 by Paris Peace Conference Commission on Labor Legislation, Whose President Was Samuel Gompers, Then Head of the American Federation of Labor.

The following radio address on the International Labor Organization was delivered from Geneva, Switzerland, April 12, by David Dubinsky, who attended the Governing Body of the Organization as the representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, elected to that position by the Workers' Group of the Organization. The 1935 meeting of the International Labor Conference, held under the auspices of the Organization, opens in Geneva June 4, with Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, appointed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to represent the workers of the United States. In view of the importance of the Conference, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service publishes the official text of Mr. Dubinsky's address, which was made over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

By DAVID DUBINSKY
President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

A. F. of L. News Service

In June, 1934, the United States, by resolution adopted in both Houses of Congress, authorized the President to accept membership of the International Labor Organization.

The invitation to join the Organization was accepted by President Roosevelt on August 20, 1934. The Washington Office of the International Labor Office elected William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, a regular member of that body.

At the present session of the Governing Body in Geneva, which might be well called the Executive Council of the International Labor Organization, I have been brought together, in permanent association and cooperation, the Government, employers' and workers' representatives of no less than 62 States embracing almost every continent of the globe.

Through the instrumentality of this Organization, labor received for the first time official recognition and standing in the international field. Its representation is not divided on an equal basis between employer and Labor Groups—a real tri-partite body.

Established in 1919

The International Labor Organization is entirely self-governing, and membership of the United States in no way involves any obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. The League of Nations can exercise no control over the policy or decisions of the International Labor Organization. Its objectives are economic, not political.

The constitution of the International Labor Organization was drafted at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 by the Commission on International Labor Legislation, representing 10 most important nations at that time.

Gompers Cooperated

The President of the Commission was the late Mr. Samuel Gompers, at that time President of the American Federation of Labor. American labor and the philosophy of the American labor movement were in fact vital influences at the very beginnings of the International Labor Organization. This can be seen from some of the general principles on which the Organization has been founded.

That labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, but commerce is one of the principles.

The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life—is another principle.

The principles also include:

The abolition of child labor.

Equal remuneration to men and women for work of equal value.

The adoption of an eight-hour day or of a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained. It should be remembered that this was formulated in 1919 and has now been superseded by the policy of much shorter working hours.

The Organization consists of a general conference of representatives of Member States and the International Labor Office.

International Labor Conference

The functions of the Conference, which must be held at least once a year, are legislative in character, while those of the International Labor Office are administrative and executive.

The conference is composed of four representatives of each of the Member States, two of whom represent the Government, and two others representing, respectively, the employers and the workers of each of the Member States. Each delegate may be accompanied to the conference by advisers, but there may not exceed two for each item on the agenda.

When the deleration of the United States is appointed to the next session of the International Labor Conference, which opens in Geneva on June 4th next, the United States Government will consult the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Federation of Labor, with a view to the appointment of an employers' and a workers' delegate to participate in the proceedings.

I should like to emphasize that workers' and employers' delegates are entirely free when voting on the issues before the Conference, and are in no way dependent on the attitude of their Governments.

Labor Treaties

The decisions of a conference of the International Labor Conference are made in the form of Labor Treaties or recommendations. Both require for adoption a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast.

Each Member State undertakes, by the terms of the constitution, within a period of one year from the closing of the session of the Conference, to bring the labor treaty or recommendation adopted by the Conference before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies.

In the United States, the labor treaties will probably be submitted to the Senate or to the individual 48 States if the subject matter of the treaty lies within the jurisdiction of the States and not the Federal Government.

International Labor Office

The International Labor Office is the administrative and executive part of the Organization. It is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of 32 persons, namely, 16 persons representing the Governments, eight representing the employers, and eight representing the workers.

The Governing Body of the International Labor Office meets, as a general rule, every three months, and it is a quarterly session of the Governing Body which I am now attending in Geneva as the delegate from the American Federation of Labor, the workers' organization in the United States.

The main activity of the Organization centers around the adoption of labor treaties and recommendations. A labor treaty is a measure of international enactment on conditions of labor. A recommendation, however, is exactly what its name implies.

The Conference can act only on the matters placed on the agenda by the Governing Body. A subject on the agenda, when approved at a Conference, must be given further consideration at a subsequent session of the Conference before it can finally approve for submission to the various countries for ratification.

Ratification of Labor Treaties

No Member State is bound to ratify labor treaties adopted by the Conference. However, those countries that do ratify, must notify the International Labor Office to that effect.

The ratification is registered and it is an obligation on the part of the country concerned to bring their national legislation into harmony with the provisions of the treaty.

In addition, it is obligatory for nations who ratify labor treaties to submit yearly reports on the working of these treaties. These reports are examined by a committee of experts each year and a statement is considered by each session of the International Labor Conference, where it is open for any delegate to comment on what he may consider to be the inadequate application of the provisions of the labor treaty by any nation.

By the terms of a Federal State, however, such as the United States, whose power to enter into labor treaties is limited, the Government may treat a labor treaty as a recommendation only.

The International Labor Organization has been active for the last 15 years. The Conference has adopted at various sessions 44 labor treaties and 641 ratifications have been registered.

Unemployment Insurance

The subjects embraced are hours of work in industry, unemployment, and recommendations on public works, social insurance protection against accidents, and many other subjects in the field of labor legislation.

When, in 1919, the International Labor Organization recommended the establishment of unemployment insurance, there were not more than five countries in existence against unemployment throughout the world, and approximately four million of those nations in Great Britain.

Today more than thirty-eight million workers are compulsorily insured in nine countries, and more than three million workers are insured by voluntary schemes in eight countries.

No doubt the work of the International Labor Organization has contributed largely to the remarkable progress made in the field of unemployment insurance.

Improved Labor Standards

These labor treaties have also resulted in greatly improved labor standards in many European and Asiatic countries. It is undoubtedly due to the prestige and activity of the International Labor Organization that a number of industrially backward countries have entered the field of labor legislation. In other words, the International Labor Organization is formulating international labor codes which will assure the security and well-being of the workers.

Shorter Work Week

In 1919, the first Conference of the International Labor Organization adopted a treaty on the 48-hour working week. There is now a demand on the part of labor all over the world for a shorter working week, and the next Conference, in June of this year, will consider the shorter working week for

MORRISON SAYS LABOR BILLS ARE NOT HIT BY HIGH COURT EDICT

Tells Baltimore Mass Meeting 30-Hour Week, Labor Disputes, Social Security and Coal Stabilization Bills Are Not Affected by Decree Holding NRA Unconstitutional.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Baltimore, Md.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told a mass meeting of 10,000 at the Lyric Theater here, held under the auspices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that he did not believe the Supreme Court's decision declaring the Recovery Act unconstitutional affected the principles underlying the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill, the Black-Connery 30-Hour Week Bill, the Social Security Bill and the Coal Stabilization Bill now before Congress.

The Labor Disputes Bill, Mr. Morrison pointed out, declares the policy of the United States is to encourage bona fide collective bargaining, makes illegal company-promoted labor unions, prohibits employers from refusing to bargain collectively with duly elected representatives of their employes and establishes a National Labor Relations Board with quasi-judicial authority to administer the Act.

The 30-Hour Week Bill, he said, proposes to bar the channels of interstate commerce to certain commodities in whose production workers have been employed in excess of 30 hours per week, the object being to increase opportunities for employment, and the Social Security Bill sets up Government-assisted unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

The Guffy Coal Stabilization Bill, he declared, proposed to have the bituminous coal industry regulated by a National Bituminous Coal Commission in the interest not only of the coal miners but of the consuming public generally.

While not minimizing the broad effects of the Supreme Court's edict invalidating the power of the NRA to regulate wages, hours, and other industrial conditions by compulsory codes, Mr. Morrison did not believe the principles involved in the decision affected these bills, which are on the American Federation of Labor's imperative legislative program.

Mr. Morrison asked every person at the mass meeting to write to their Congressmen and Senators specifically urging them to support all four of the measures.

HOURS CUT TO MAKE WORK FOR IDLE WILL BE TOPIC AT GENEVA LABOR PARLEY

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Geneva, Switz. — The International Labor Conference which convenes here on June 4 will consider matters of importance to the working people of all countries. For the first time since the International Labor Office, under whose auspices the annual conferences are held, was established shortly after the World War, the United States Government will participate on an equal basis and workers will be represented by delegates and staffs of advisers.

The subjects on the agenda of the conference are: Reduction in hours of work; holidays with pay; the unemployment among young persons; employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds; recruiting of labor in colonies and in other territories with analogous conditions; maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old age, and widows and orphans insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.

All of these subjects are intimately connected with industrial standards and the rights of workingmen and women in every country.

Reduction of the length of the work week for adults and lowering the age at which young persons may be employed will receive the attention of the session. In this connection it is interesting to note that, although many industries in the United States are operating on a work week in excess of 40 hours, the 1935 Labor Conference will have a 40-hour week in European countries will be considered, because the number of unemployed workers.

American Labor is represented at the Conference by Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with Marion H. Hedges, director of research of the Brotherhood, as his adviser.

Industries Affected

The industries affected by the proposed conventions are coal mining, public works, iron and steel, building, glass-bottle manufacture, and coal mines.

There is a determined attempt on the part of labor to place the question of the eight-hour day for the textile industry and several other important industries on the agenda of the 1936 Conference. The textile industry is of great importance because, according to estimates, it employs over sixty million workers throughout the world. In no industry than in the 1936 conference considerable progress will be made toward the application of a shorter work week in many other important industries.

Influence of A. F. of L.

The United States by joining the International Labor Organization recognized that many problems confronting labor could be solved through it.

The American Federation of Labor recognizing its responsibilities pledged its full support to the aims of the International Labor Organization.

The American labor movement the support of its international information and publications which are intended to aid in various countries.

The American workers particularly, and the American public in general, are widely interested in raising the standards of the workers throughout the world, not only from a humane point of view, but for the protection of their own working conditions, as well as their industry.

Bi-the work standards and a shorter working week in Europe will be a greater protection to the American workers and industry than protective tariffs.

And now, may I express my appreciation to the National Broadcasting Corporation of America for the opportunity given me to address American listeners on this subject, from Geneva.

Return of Sweatshop Is Feared As Result of Supreme Court's Decision Voiding Recovery Act

Green Declares Removal of NRA Controls Over Industry Leaves Employers Free to Slash Wages, Lengthen Hours, Employ Children, and Return to Jungle of Cut-Throat Competition—Coal Miners' Strike Threatened—Suspension of Labor Relations Board Rulings Blow to Workers.

Washington. — Well-grounded fears that sweatshop employers will use the Supreme Court's decision declaring the National Recovery Act unconstitutional to chisel wages, lengthen hours, employ children and otherwise attempt to enslave the workers were expressed here when the full significance of the court's edict was realized.

The first ominous note was sounded by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous coal operators decided by a vote of 44 to 9 to break off negotiations for a new contract to take the place of the one which expires at midnight on June 16.

It appeared nearly certain that 450,000 bituminous miners would refuse to sell the use of their labor power to the operators after June 16 unless a satisfactory gew contract is negotiated.

Labor Relations Board Suspends

The National Labor Relations Board announced that it had suspended its activities.

Although the decisions of the board upholding the right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively in accordance with Section 7-A of the Recovery Act were quite generally fought by anti-union employers, the board's rulings were nevertheless an inspiration to workers all over the United States, who sincerely looked forward to legislation, which would make the board's decisions legally applicable to subversive employers.

NRA Labor Standards Destroyed

The fair practice codes established under the NRA guaranteed certain standards in the maximum hours, minimum wage, abolition of child labor, and the right to collective bargaining which gave essential protection to working men and women.

The interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court in declaring the entire NRA plan invalid abolished the Recovery Administration's control of labor standards. The essence of the situation was expressed by Donald S. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, in the act suspending the enforcement of all codes.

The Supreme Court decision thus threw industrial America back into the jungle of wage-cutting, lengthening of the work week, cut-throat competition, child labor, and all the other evils which are the legitimate products of unrestrained, profit seeking by subversive corporations and individual employers who are dead to the finer emotions and know only the god of Mammon.

Green Visions Disaster for Labor

A conservative prediction of what is likely to happen in the field of industry under the Supreme Court's decision was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in favor of the two-year extension of the Recovery Act three days before the Court's edict destroyed the NRA system.

Declaring his conviction that the "fundamental principles of the NRA are sound and that under the NRA we have commenced a great program of social engineering which we must see through to a conclusion," Mr. Green pictured for the committee the disastrous results to labor which would inevitably occur if employers were freed from code restrictions. He said:

Wages Cut, Hours Lengthened

"A very concrete example of what will happen through all industry the moment the NRA controls are removed, is the thing that has already happened in a number of lumber mills.

"You will remember that recently it appeared that the Administration would make no further efforts to enforce the provisions of the code for the lumber and timber products industry.

"Within a day or two after that fact became known, the workers in the mills in the South reported to me that when they went to work one morning they found posted on the bulletin board notices to the effect that hourly wage rates which had been as high as 42½ and 45 cents, and that, in order to maintain weekly earnings, hours of work were to be increased up to 54 and 60 hours per week.

Jobless Will Increase

"Those are the conditions which existed before the NRA. They will very shortly exist again in the United States.

"Unemployment will increase by leaps and bounds. Wages will sink. Sweatshops will spring up again all over the country. Children will again go to work in factories and mines to the sorrow and under shameful conditions. Ruthless, bitter competition will reappear. Misery of the ranks fallen on the workers who is helpless to protect himself."

President Moeser of Wisconsin Chair Company Endorses Union Shop Pact

Says "Closed Shop" Agreement with Furniture Workers Is Efficient and Satisfactory Industrial Democracy.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Wisconsin Chair Company of Port Washington, Wis., (and its subsidiary the National School Equipment Company) is the first and only plant in this industry which places the union label on its products. Declares Miss Maud McCreery, editor of the Sheboygan News Press, the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Sheboygan, Wis., in an article in a special issue of that paper describing the Port Washington situation.

The company, which manufactures theater seats, school furniture, "public seating" and a line of household goods, has a closed shop agreement with Furniture Workers' Local Union No. 1131, affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and through it with the American Federation of Labor. The firm employs 324 men and is the largest industry in Port Washington, which is a small community.

Free Access to Books

"In the Wisconsin Chair Company factory," Miss McCreery says, "the union has free access to the books of the company at any time. Meetings between the firm heads and the union shop committee are held at regular intervals when problems of the management affecting workers are freely discussed."

She asserts that C. E. Moeser, president of the company, and Leon De-Bruin, president of the union, unite in declaring that "in no instance since the present agreement has been signed has there been a desire on the part of either party to reach a meeting of minds regarding any controversial matter."

Miss McCreery asked Mr. Moeser to explain the way the agreement is working out. He said:

Complete Information Given Workers

"To meet both the spirit and the letter of our agreement and also, please us as stated, because we believe it is their right as they have as big a stake in this plant as we have, we give complete information to the workers given full and authentic information on the operations of the business of the company. They are given information regarding volume of orders received and shipments, financial assets, liabilities and maturities thereof, etc., etc.

"The members of the union on their part point out to the management any possible inefficiency on its part, lack of head work and planning which, if corrected, would result in a better increase production of the plant with very little additional effort on the part of the workers."

Industrial Democracy in Action

"Through an efficient department committee set-up, free of time lost in democracy on the part of the members of the union as well as of foremen and executives, matters which give cause to the union shop committee, and these matters are subjects of discussion in the joint meetings of management and union representatives.

"In this manner industrial democracy in our plant has meant that the management and the workers have stimulated each other to the end that the company will enjoy a greater degree of prosperity from which all will profit."

"Don't go Away With the Idea," Mr. Moeser concluded, "that all our joint sessions are always love feasts. This is not the case. Sometimes we have battles royal, but we always find ourselves around the table as the differences of opinion on a controversial matter are threshed out. But one important thing is that the men working in this factory are free men—they do have industrial democracy—they take advantage of it to speak their minds and when the battle has cleared away, to come to a meeting of minds which sends us back to our jobs with greater respect for each other and a greater determination to pull together for our common good."

Development of Union Agreement

In commenting on the conditions which developed prior to the present closing pact, Miss McCreery said:

"The closed shop agreement didn't drop just into the lap of the workers without any effort. In fact, after many months of negotiations, the union felt it necessary to call a strike to bring the issue to a head. They were out five days. The factory was closed down tight But there was no trouble of any kind after the strike was speedily arrived at.

"Something else went into the making possible of this ideal labor and employer cooperation. That something else is the fact that the workers own and managing the plant. Workers can—and do—with the power of their organized strength, force closed shop agreements. But it takes men and women with social vision and a sympathetic grasp of the problems of the worker to bring about the condition which exists at the Wisconsin Chair Company plant. Such men are those who started the factory and who now manage it."

Opposes Wage Chiselers

"This company," Miss McCreery said, "is the first and only one of its line to sign a closed shop agreement with a union and meeting the wage and other standards of union labor and using the label on its products. It is in tough competition, particularly in the theater seats and school desks and furniture, which comprises its line, southern and eastern States who ignore the NRA and oppose union labor."

Because the "company is battling against chiselers to maintain industrial democracy" in this small section of the industry," she expressed the belief that it will receive the wholehearted support of organized labor throughout the country.

7,060 Killed by Automobile Accidents in Three Months

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Safety Council announced today estimates show that fatal automobile accidents showed an increase of 11 per cent from March, 1934, to March, 1935. The Council estimated that fatalities for the first quarter of 1935 reached 7,060 as compared with 7,230 in the first quarter of 1934.

"Unless something is done in the immediate future to curb this rising curve of fatal motor vehicle accidents," the Council said, "the nation seems to be setting ready for a traffic accident toll exceeding the record-breaking figures of 1934."